

THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, over the Bank of Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1862.

MATRIMONY AND THE WAR.

MARRIAGE seems to be one of the few local institutions and everyday practices of ordinary times which the war has not so seriously affected as one might have been led to anticipate in estimating the costs of the conflict when it began. On the contrary, this very healthful and necessary social habit has been promoted visibly by the stirring events and scenes around about us. The ladies, (heaven bless them!) who are proverbially fond of soldiers, are doubtless influenced to these convivial proclivities by the substantial consideration that this trade of war is an uncertain and varying business, and may knock so many poor fellows on the head before it is done with, that the plurality will be left with their own sex for ever after; and the men (jolly blades!) go upon the principle of "living whilst we live," with the attendant natural desire of leaving a widow to mourn an untimely or heroic fate. Thus, the papers are full of "hyeminal" notices than they were in times of peace.

Love, too, is decidedly cultivated to a greater degree now than under the jog-trot system of quiet and order. Soldiers are as proverbial for their capacity in this direction as the ladies themselves. It is with them a matter of course—as sure it ought to be—and to one and all they are at liberty to swear allegiance.

"Madam, I do as bound in duty

Honor the shadow of your shoe-tie."

A failing, by the way, which includes the "foot itself, and ankle too," modestly omitted by the poet. We said the other day that the flag and the petticoat are twin sisters; and all the songs on the same subject assure us that "love is the soul of a slashing dragoon," as well as of every other branch of the service, each following that orthodox principle, that—

"When far from the lips we love,
We have but to make love to the lips that are near;
but, after all, practically carrying out the advice of Old Rowley in the end—

"Gatale a wife unto thine arms, and see
Winter and browning hills
Shall have a charm to thee!"

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—We learn from a gentleman just through from Lincoln, that the latest Cincinnati papers are filled with the details of an important movement, soon to be made by the abolitionists down the Mississippi. Major General McClellan, at the head of ten thousand infantry, preceded by seventeen gun-boats, is to go down the river to some point in Mississippi, supposed to be Vicksburg, and there begin their work of desolation. The gun-boats and troops are now collecting at Columbus, Ky.

BREV. J. P. Kefauver, Baptist minister, will preach in the Baptist Church this morning at 11 o'clock. Also on the next day (Sunday) at the usual hour.

Capt. James Coleman, late a paroled prisoner of war, and aid to Gen. Breckinridge, arrived here yesterday, on his way to Murfreesboro' to join his General. He has been exchanged and returns to report for duty.

COTTON IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Advocate takes a very discouraging view of the commercial prospects of that city. The editor says:

It is not of much use to talk of the prospects of the New Orleans cotton market for this season, but for the information of Northern dealers and manufacturers in general, European spinners, one and all, we can say that there is not the least prospect of a thousand bales being received here this autumn. Those parties who were sent out as agents to ascertain the position of the cotton market of the great Southwestern emporium, will, of course, early learn the gloomy condition of affairs.

Arkansas General Assembly.

Both houses have been occupied with the preliminary business of legislation and the election of Senator. A number of important bills have been introduced and are before the committee. In the Senate, Mr. Belser has introduced a bill providing for the redemption of shiplasters, a mode to guarantee their payment, and to enforce the laws against those who have issued them if not redeemed by a certain time, or their redemption secured by deposit. Mr. Wallace has introduced a bill to appoint a commission of inquiry and report any dereliction of duty on the part of officers or mismanagement of public funds and property. A joint committee have before them a bill to provide for the families of soldiers. It provides that each justice of the peace shall furnish lists, meet in county court, prepare a statement, to be sent to the military boards, of the peculiar wants of the country, and the number needing relief. It further provides that the governor may buy salt, cotton cards, shears and other necessary articles, or cause the same to be made. These, when obtained, are to be distributed by the military board according to the statements furnished by the different county courts. The bill looks to a development of our resources as well as the procurement of supplies. The law against planting cotton and distillation of grain, will probably be confined for the next two years.

By the same train we learned that the enemy had thrown a number of shells into Port Royal, a village of six hundred inhabitants, twenty-two miles down the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg. Four of the shells struck a house belonging to a person named Gitz, which for a week past has been occupied by my pickets.

At eight o'clock last night a telegram was received here from Fredericksburg, stating that up to that time the enemy had not fired upon the town.

The river at Natchez continues to fall slowly; it is quite as low as any time this season. —[Courier, 1862.]

Fredericksburg.

The Richmond Examiner of Monday, makes the following summary of events about Fredericksburg:

For the past week Fredericksburg has been the centre and very focus of interest, which, since the enemy's threat to shell the town, has assumed a painful character. Under the circumstances rumor has, of course, been busy, and reports true and false have flown in upon us thick and fast, and by so many sources as to confuse the memory and bewilder the judgment. We shall, however, instead of accepting the sum of all we have heard, present as likely to be more satisfactory to our readers, a brief record of facts which have transpired, and reports believed to be authentic, which have been received during the past two days.

It was stated in the Examiner of Saturday that the Abolitionists had, on the day before, demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, and threatened to shell it unless given up by nine o'clock that morning. This announcement was confirmed by a telegram to the Mayor of Richmond, from the authorities of Fredericksburg, stating that the removal of all non-combatants had been ordered, and requesting that trains might be sent up to convey them to this city. Pending an enquiry, that all the available cars on the Central and Fredericksburg railroads had been sent up on the night before, the Mayor of Richmond set himself about preparing places of reception for the whole population of Fredericksburg, which he felt confident must be precipitated upon him in a few hours.

He wrote to the pastors of the different churches of the city requesting the use of the basements of those buildings for the refugees, prepared the City Hall for the same purpose, and applied to the Governor for funds to feed them. The Governor put at his disposal the sum of three thousand dollars. Some of the preachers offered their basements and lecture rooms with alacrity, whilst others refused, suggesting that the churches should not have been called upon until the theatres and all other buildings had been filled. About eleven o'clock, a.m., whilst the Mayor was in the midst of his preparations, Colonel Lucy, a citizen of Fredericksburg, who had been sent to him by General Sumner with the telegram already mentioned, informed him that intelligence had just been received that the Abolitionists had, after a conference with a deputation of citizens, either abandoned their design of shelling the town, or indefinitely postponed it. Upon the authority of this information the Mayor countermanded all of his orders and dismissed the citizens who had volunteered to assist him in his labours, and up to yesterday morning had heard no more from the authorities at Fredericksburg.

During the day (Saturday) nothing was known by our citizens generally except what they had seen in the morning papers. About noon it was rumoured on the streets that a deputation of citizens of Fredericksburg had crossed the Rappahannock for some purpose, but that the Abolition General had refused to receive them because they were attended by a military officer, General Kefauver. In the evening it was reported that the Abolition General had not, up to that time, opened fire upon the town, and that they had given up to until eleven o'clock yesterday to remove the women and children. We have a great number of citizens crowded about Fredericksburg, depot, with the hope of hearing some news or to render assistance, but, notwithstanding the preparations of the rebels, we have not, as yet, received any reliable information.

About seven o'clock, a.m., a number of refugees and unexpected a train of sixteen cars, which stopped at eleven o'clock, a.m., at Fredericksburg, at a mile from the town, and, having

crossed the river, were expected to be sent to Vicksburg, and there begin their work of desolation. The gun-boats, and troops, and

the cavalry, and the

train of refugees, and the